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After all, prosperity is the best campaign document, and we have it.

No man who bears the mark of the Bryan or anti-Bryan branding iron so plainly as to be seen can inspire the harmony for which a few Democratic leaders in this State are shouting

Sunday was a warm day for everyone, but the temperature in the neighborhood of the Sentinel editor when he wrote that ad- | Supreme Court and the arraying of the dress to Bryan must have been several degrees higher than elsewhere

One may gather from what the Sentinel says to Mr. Bryan regarding Mr. Taggart and the national chairmanship that the Sentinel's big four have not reached the point of perspiration in their efforts to boost the ex-mayor into that position.

Those who are so zealous in showing that great advantage to the country will find it difficult to point out the advantage of rushing the price of July corn to 84 cents. | to 1 would bring the Bryan party into

Some of those papers which assailed the beef trust as wholly responsible for the advance in the prices of meats have ceased crease of the price of steers in Chicago from \$1 to \$4.50 June 1, 1898, to \$7.50 to \$8 June 21, 1902, seeming to have persuaded them that the doubling of the price of steers in the hands of the cattle raisers may be largely responsible for a large part of the advance.

Mr. Watterson insists that Mr. Cleveland and his friends are engaged in a movement to bring him back to political leadership, with Mr. Cleveland, according to Mr. Watterson, means nothing but office. that has aroused Mr. Watterson wrecked Mr. Cleveland was an honest at tempt to carry out the Watterson tariff

A Catholic authority in Baltimore makes the surprising announcement that the Catholic Church is losing ground in the United States. The number of Catholics in the United States in 1902 is 10,076,757, which is 2,675,300 more than in 1890, but during that period the number of Roman Catholic immigrants was 2,705,185. Thus the loss in twelve years, without taking into account the natural increment from births and conversions, has been 29,784. The loss is attributed to members dropping out of the church into atheism.

The Chicago Tribune does not believe it is expedient that the meat-packing concerns should form a single combination to escape the charge of being a trust. Without rebates from the railroads, rivals to the present companies would spring up. The Tribune expresses a very general opinion that a packing trust with Mr. Rockefeller at its head would not commend itself to the country. The methods of the Standard Oil Company, particularly the methods employed to drive out competition, are not popular, and are in restraint of trade.

The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, which has valiantly supported Mr. Bryan, does not want him to be a candidate again, but it objects to the endeavor "to force a confession from all those who followed the party and Mr. Bryan as its candidate that they were perverts to the party, and that those who stood with Mr. Cleveland to aid and abet the enemy possessed the only true patriotism, party gospel and honest record." It insists that harmony cannot come to the party through the efforts of those who "unload the epithets of abusive vomit upon Mr. Bryan." So the work of harmonizing proceeds, with vigor and a

A correspondent of the Chicago Record- paper, leather, clay, glass and stone pro-Herald maintains that profits in manufac- ducts are made by combinations. The inture should not be based upon the capital | dustry under the largest control of the stock, but upon sales. A company with trusts is that manufacturing chemicals and \$100,000 capital may have annual sales of allied industries. \$300,000. If its profits are \$30,000 it is in the sales and not in the stock. A 10 per cent. profit is not large for a manufacturing establishment, but it would look so if called 30 per cent. on the capital employed. Speak- 406 wage-earners in the United States. for ten years.

ing of the tin plate industry, in which the writer was once engaged, he says that before plates were manufactured in this country the lowest price was \$5 a box, but in the price of steel billets, the price of plates has been \$4 per box.

struct the canal. The amendment passed

the Senate by the close vote of 38 to 36, part

of the negative vote evidently representing

the silver sentiment in the Senate, because

and to the national credit.

under President

insidious assaults of repudiators. The

American people are to be congratulated or

having got so far away from the silver agi-

tation that Congress is no longer afraid to

It will probably be some time before the

Panama canal bonds will be issued. The

preliminary expenses and the payment to

the Panama company are authorized to be

paid out of any funds in the treasury no

otherwise appropriated, so that unless the

surplus in the treasury runs low the bonds

may not be issued until the work of con-

struction actually begins. However, the

secretary of the treasury can exercise his

discretion in the matter, and the bonds may

be offered much sooner than is now ex-

pected. It will be a popular loan, the law

directing the secretary of the treasury to

issue the bonds at not less than par, and

'giving to all citizens of the United States

The low rate of interest, however, will not

make them very attractive for small in-

vestors, though 2 per cent. is better than

nothing, and the bonds will be nontaxable.

They will have a value for banks and cor-

porations with surplus funds to invest, and

will probably be bid for in large blocks.

They will probably be known as Panama

"ROASTING" MR. BRYAN.

cism at length, but the real answer is found

in the statement that while Mr. Bryan's

silverism and other heresies were beautiful

in life they are offensive in death. That is

the whole of it. The coining of 40 cents

worth of silver into a dollar for the silver-

producing syndicate, the attack upon th

masses of the country against its capital

were eminently proper and to be applauded

in 1896, when these heresies promised a Dem-

ocratic victory, but when, after a second de-

feat, the Sentinel and those in sympathy

with it discovered that these heresies,

which would have involved the country in

disorder, could not bring the Democratic

party into power, they denounce them, and,

because Mr. Bryan is still joined to his

turn against himself as others have. The

in August, 1896, if it had any hope that 16

power. He is no longer the "peerless

leader" because he stands for his opinions,

which the Indiana Democratic leaders have

abandoned simply because they cannot win

with them. It is not a matter of conviction

relative to free coinage of silver and the

matter of expediency which turns the Sen-

tinel to reviling Mr. Bryan after the man-

It is easy for the followers of expediency

Populists whom the Sentinel and Dem-

ocratic leaders have led to believe that Mr

Bryan is the modern Jefferson, and these

cannot change their minds so quickly. They

traveled miles to see Mr. Bryan, they

listened to his words until those words were

believed, his portrait has been purchased.

framed and hung on the wall beside that of

Jackson. Such Democrats will not haster

to turn Mr. Bryan's picture face to the wall

and bow the knee to the men who helped

"scorching" Mr. Bryan for not abandoning

his opinions as the Sentinel has abandoned

MEAGER PRODUCTION OF TRUSTS.

correspondent of the Chicago Record-

Herald, has obtained an advance view, so

to speak, of the statistics of the census re-

lative to trusts and has given out some very

remarkable statements relating to the part

of the manufacturing done by combinations

called trusts. Mr. North, who made the

figures showing the part of the manufac-

turing done by the trusts, has included all

industrial combinations that formerly were

independent plants. The list contains 183

corporations controlling 2,029 different man

ufactories, of which sixty-three were or-

ganized prior to 1897, and ninety-two were

chartered between Jan. 1, 1899, and June

30, 1900. The true capital invested in the

183 trusts is \$1,458,522,573, or 47.3 per cent

The important inquiry is as to the pro-

portion of the industrial products of the

country that is produced by the so-called

trusts. The answer, so far as it relates

to the food supplies of the country, is a

surprise. The figures show that of a total

value of \$2,277,702,010 of food products, only

\$285,941,166 was controlled by trusts. This

statement is much more surprising when it

is explained that purely agricultural sup-

piles are not included. In iron and steel,

where the public is assured that the com-

binations control the industry, only 28.4 per

cent, of the product is made by trusts. The

lumber industry is practically free from the

trusts, only 2 per cent. of the output be-

ing made by trusts. Only 4.4 per cent. of

the textiles, and only 8 per cent. of the

Another interesting feature brought out

by this part of the investigation is that in

1900 the combinations employed but 400,046,

of the total stock and bonds issued.

Mr. William E. Curtis, the well-known

defeat him simply because the Sentinel

assault upon the Supreme Court, but

ner of Colonel Watterson.

canal bonds.

an equal opportunity to subscribe therefor.

provide for "gold bonds."

industries. Trusts. t'sts. THE NEXT BOND ISSUE. Food products \$12,446,866 8.8 . \$129,910,070 13, 297, 357 There is one feature of the isthmian canal Textiles 341,734,399 Iron and steel ... 381,875,499 81,098,583 21.2 law as now in force which has an interest Lumber 212,201,768 4,389,944 for business and financial circles outside of Leather 99,759,885 7,478,962 Paper & printing. 140,092,453 the construction of the work to which it re-Liquors and bevlates. This is the section inserted on the erages 43,870,602 13,214,006 30.1 Chemicals motion of Senator Fairbanks providing for Clay, glass and the issue of \$130,000,000 of 2 per cent. gold 10.994,488 10.1 stone 109,022,582 Metals, other bonds to raise money with which to conthan iron and

as follows:

steel

Tobacco

the amendment expressly provided for ar .\$2,322,833,877 \$195,122,980 8.8 issue of "gold bonds." In adopting this While it has been known for a long time phraseology Senator Fairbanks rendered a that the combination of plants into one distinct service to the cause of sound money company has not resulted in giving any one of them entire control of an industry so as to make it a monopoly, the best informed Cleveland's in a general way must be surprised when administration had contained this prothey see the cold figures showing how small vision it would have resulted in a great a part the combinations play in the great financial gain to the government, and would industries of the country. The report which have contributed materially to strengthen Mr. Curtis foreshadows will play havoc ing the national credit at a time when it with a class of campaign speeches already needed strengthening against the open and

Another table is given showing that the

total amount paid to wage-earners of all

classes by manufacturing establishments in

the United States during the year 1901, was

\$2,322,333,877, of which only \$195,122,980, or 8

per cent., was paid by trusts. The table is

96,749,051

49,852,484

24,839,163

Land vehicles.... 164,614,781

Miscellaneous ... 202,746,162 Hand trades ... 288,118,421

prepared for the season

Shipbuilding

Ratio of

5,278,151

Some time ago the Prohibition brethren fixed on \$1,200,000,000 as a good round sum to use when mentioning the amount of the annual "drink bill" of the United States, and, though they had no basis for such tremendous figures, have made constant reference to them as trustworthy. It may terest them to know that the exact value of the liquors sold in the United States last year, as shown by government statistics, was \$425,504,167. This includes all wines, beers, liquors and beverages of every description, "soft" as well as "hard" drinks and mineral waters. It is not a trifling sum, to be sure, but it is considerably less than one and one-fifth billions.

It is "up to" the people of Indianapolis to get together the price of the arsenal grounds if they wish to retain that beautiful tract of land unbroken and at the same time provide for the establishment of an mportant educational institution. They have not had much experience in this form of giving, but they will never have a better time to begin. In thus providing for a public improvement they are benefiting themselves. The proposed industrial and technical school will be of direct and immediate advantage to the city. Public spirit and personal interest should lead citizens to unite in the effort to secure this tract The Sentinel replies to Mr. Bryan's critifor educational purposes.

The Postoffice Department has just footed up its receipts and expenditures for the first quarter of the year 1902, which ended with March. The receipts for the quarter were \$32,400,000 and the expenditures \$31,500,000. A surplus of \$800,000 in any quarter of the postal service is a thing unheard of. Moreover, the expenditure was larger than usual because of the establishing of so many free delivery routes. It is estimated in Washington that the deficit for the full fiscal year will be considerably less than \$3,000,000. This is a decided change from a deficit ranging from seven to twelve millions a year with a much less diffusive service.

The reports from the Philippines will be vatched with unusual interest now that political prisoners have been amnestied and civil rulers have succeeded the military ments. Knowing little else than military supervision, it should not cause surprise if there should be disturbances here and there because of the change

When the Dingley tariff bill became a law strated that the Cleveland deficit would get more revenue from the Dingley law than from the Gorman act. Nevertheless, under the Dingley law the tariff collections increased from \$102,000,000 to \$165,000,000.

THE HUMORISTS.

Unqualified Approval.

The openwork stocking-Ah, what could be neater? 'Tis especiall, admired

By the hungry moskeeter. -Washington Star.

Second Appearance.

Philadelphia Press. "This meat," protested the boarder, "is over-

you had yesterday." The Truly Remarkable. "Do you think there is anything remarkable

people have been looking at each other for four or five years that it becomes remarkable."

According to His Folly. Automobile Magazine He thrust the sealed letter through the window and put down 2 cents.

"Well, what do you want?" asked the stamp "An automobile, please," he replied sweetly,

Had to Have Something.

being somewhat inclined to facetiousness.

"It seems to me," objected the shaggy-haired members of the committee on resolutions, "there son and Jackson. "Darn it!" exclaimed the chairman, "we've

got to have something Democratic in a Democratic platform, haven't we?"

Not Himself.

Boston Transcript Sister Ann-For mercy's sake, what's the mat-

ter with you. Laura' Mrs. Manhattan (sobbing)-Why, didn't you notice how pleasant Charles was this evening? It was a sure sign that he had been drinking. Oh, Ann, it's awful to have one's husband come home in such a condition! He wasn't himself at all. Usually he hardly ever speaks and he never is pleasant and agreeable.

That Dinner Invitation.

Washington Post The secretary of the Tilden Club has produced two postoffice registry receipts for the invitations sent to Mr. Bryan for the dinner, and Mr. Bryan says he was not invited. Evidently the Tilden Club officials were expecting something of this sort from the gentleman, else they would not have taken such an extraordinary precaution

News.

Indianapolis Sentinel. The Sentinel has always been a bimetal-

list but never a -- fool. The same may be said of the Democratic party of Indiana. It sive and more confident than it has been

CHICKENS COME HOME TO ROOST.

Race Legislation Rouses Complaint from Whites in New Orleans.

Young's Magazine (New Orleans.) Rural legislation is the bane of many cities. New York, with its millions of population, cosmopolitan in nationality and tastes, is kept under country prejudices of living because rural legislators have the power to legislate the laws which govern 2.1 a progressive city, dominated by the broad intelligence of honest and broad thinking

4,869,457 13.2 The rural legislator derives his political ideas, his partisian prejudices from country store talk and a country church, the very essences of selfish patriotism and 12,356,772 12.7 narrow, pinched up personalities. Every instinct of justice questions the right of 17,571,613 10.7 a sitter in a country store and church in a town of a thousand or more men, with his faculty of education and patriotism, having the right to impose his personal views and prejudices upon cities of large

A Mr. Wilson, a rural gentleman from Tangipahoa, La., a country noted for its lynchings, murders and general defiance of law, has a great dislike to negroes. Because Mr. Wilson hates negroes and only rides in a street car when he comes to New Orleans, he demands by right of being a rural legislator of the State of Louislana, car as the white folks, or that some partition shall be built, or something shall be done to humiliate the negro and inconalthough New Orleans's 300,000 population is well satisfied with the present car system of showing no distinction between the negro and white race.

From present vote the separate car law likely to be incorporated. Some men legislate tragedles they little dream of when they allow their prejudices to control their good sense. This separate car law is aimed at negroes of full evidence, but the power of decision is given to the conductor, with the phrase, "no persons of color." Who is a person of color? Every person who has a family affiliation with a negro unto the seventh generation. The law of courts and the law of pyschology

so declares. New Orleans is one of the oldest cities in the United States. Emigrants and refugees have come to her from every point of the world. In times of revolutions in foreign countries New Orleans has opened her doors in heartfelt hospitality. From Marsome were of mongrel race, negro grafted into the white race. They have lived in New Orleans for generations. Old citizens and their descendants know the true family histories of these Martinique

Most of the conductors on the New Orleans cars are men of good birth, men whose grandfathers were rich before the civil war. Many are creoles-descendants of New Orleans's oldest and best families. Every one in New Orleans knows of certain families who are received in business and social life as white, when, if questioned in law, would be declared colored. The conductors are the very individuals who know the individuals who are called clandestinely -negro. If Mr. Wilson's law is enforced it will empower a conductor to publicly brand a man or woman-they may be completely unconscious of their racial taintby suggesting and forcing them to seats set apart for negroes. Spite, malice, vengeance or a love of authority might suggest this act, but the conductor would be entirely within the law-"Any person of color." The public schools in New Orleans have stringent laws against the admittance of any one of negro blood into a white public school. The negroes are well protected in

lent scholarship, with a good old family Louisiana name, was reported by the mother of one of the pupils as being of colored blood. The announcement was received with astonishment. An investigation of long ago family history demonstrated that the assertion was based on truth, notwithstanding a number of present generation people declaring that the family had always been recognized as white. The girl was not allowed to return to school; had she done so it cannot be estimated how many pupils would have eft. Miscegenation is so repulsive to the Southern mind that no pity or circumstance can quell its condemnation. Men are merciless when they are invested with power. Conductors are men, with all the bitterness of race protests. One cannot demand or expect conductors to act different from other men. A ball was given in New Orleans some years ago by an association of prominent young men. A gentleman appeared with a beautiful blonde on his arm. She was elegantly gowned. She was the admired of all admirers. Suddenly an old gentleman who had escorted his daughters to the ball gave her an intent gaze. His face grew serious. He went immediately to the chairman of the floor committee and declared Miss ---- must leave the ball room or every woman in it will leave when I announce to them that Miss is the granddaughter of my old quadroon mammy. There was confusion and excitement. The old gentleman was positive. Miss --- 's escort was interviewed. The protests were emphatic; to avoid public insult to Miss --- , he was der the plea of receiving a telegram from

induced to take her from the ball room una dying brother. This girl bore an honored name. Until that date she had been received in society. Her sister had married an English banker. It required an old gentleman from down town to bring a shadow over this girl's name. She moved to Boston. A few years afterward she married a wealthy man and was mistress of a handhundred. some home. If this woman and her daughter entered a cab in New Orleans a conductor, if he knew her history, would be justified in tabulating them as negroes. The

law would approve his decision. The progressive spirit of the age demands that an amendment be added to the Constitution of Louisiana and New York, so as to prevent rural legislators from bringing confusion and shame into New Orleans and New York's city life in enactments of municipal laws and privileges.

"Not exactly it ain't," replied the new wait-Fallacy of the Beet-Sugar Argument. ress; "it's done over. This is the same meat Review of Reviews.

It is plain that there is a good argument. from the standpoint of the American sugar producer, against a general lowering of the tariff on sugar. But it is equally plain in love at first sight?" asked the romantic youth. | that a reduced rate on the Cuban crop alone "Not at all," answered the cynic. "It's when | could not affect the level of sugar prices in the United States. The home producer, who declares that he wants the benefit of the tariff, has to-day exactly the same degree of effective protection that he had before we admitted Porto Rican sugar free of duty. And he would have neither more nor less tariff protection remaining to him. whether one policy or another should be adopted in respect to Cuba. The men who this have been either ignorant themselves, or else have been guilty of confusing his mind intentionally. The remission of 20 per cent, of the duty upon the Cuban crop alone admission, free of duty, of one-fifth of the Cuban sugar crop, while charging full duty rates upon the other four-fifths. And this admission, free of duty, of one-fifth of the need of luggin' in the names of Jeffer- Cuban sugar crop would affect the beetsugar producers of the United States neither more mor less unfavorably than the addition to our home sugar crop of an equivalent quantity. In other words, the effect of a 20 per cent, reduction upon the Cuban tariff would be simply that of the addition of, say 100,000 tons to the domestic

considerably more than 2,000,000 tons. Not a Good Suggestion.

sugar crop, out of a total consumption of

Minneapolls Tribune. General A. S. Burt's suggestion that the United States sell the Philippine islands to Japan for \$150,000,000, is not ilkely to did not acquire the islands to sell, but to civilize. Japan is hardly in a condition to raise the money, but if she were, there would be almost as much opposition on the part of the great powers to that disposition of them that there would be to their sale to England or Germany. No. no. It's 'up to" Uncle Sam to work out the destiny of the Philippines, and he will not shirk

Railways Should Favor the Canal.

S. A. Thompson, in Engineering Magazine for July

ton on Monday last that he does not con-The development of the Northwestern States, which has come chiefly in consequence of the building of the locks at the outlet of Lake Superior, marvelous though Baltimore American. it is, is but a faint and shadowy image of the development, similar, but multiplied a thousand fold, which will follow fast upon | is to-day more harmonious, more aggres- | the completion of an isthmian canal. Since | budget cannot be explained away by hintit is "not mileage, but cost of transporta- ing that it is an instance of fighting the tendency to shy at a darker skin, no mat- deep in June" this year, he's booked for tion, that is the true commercial measure of ' devil with fire.

distance," the continent will shrink until its eastern and western coasts are commercially but half as far apart, while yet no single acre of its wide expanse is lost. Manila, Yokohama and Hong-Kong will be brought close to New York, Boston and New Orleans, while San Francisco, Portland and Seattle will become neignoors Brooklyn Eagle. of Liverpool, Antwerp and Hamburg, I can think of no portion of the United States which would not share in the benefits showered abroad by the construction of an isthmian canal, but if I were asked to point out the interest which would receive the

most abundant share of the benefits which

would certainly accrue, I should, without

an instant's hesitation, name-the railroads

TRUSTS AND GOOD TIMES.

of the Western States.

Evidence that Labor Is to Benefit More Than Ever Before.

Cleveland Leader. Companies which form important parts of the great United States Steel Corporation, the "steel trust," are making widespread advances in the wages of their workingmen which would hardly be permitted by the officers of the trust unless it were intended to raise the wages of the whole army of men who work for the greatest corporation in the country. It looks as if over 200,000 employes were to receive about 10 per cent. more pay than before. Such moves on the part of great corpora-

tions which are prospering in spite of popular disfavor and much antagonism are exthat the negro shall not ride in the same tremely wise. They tend strongly to dull the general sense of irritation which is the natural result of huge profits divided venience him in the city of New Orleans, among the holders of the watered stock of great and monopolistic business combinations. If the wage earners of the country can be persuaded that their immediate interests are advanced by the existence of trusts it will be hard to induce them to support drastic measures aimed at the power of those vast corporations. Broad views of public policy and even envy of the immense profits of the organizers and masters of the trusts will be rather feeble when pitted against the present and very solid fact of increased wages.

Besides, the more generously labor is paid, the more life and growth there will be in the business of the country, and that is what, more than anything else, dulls the edge of public hostility to trusts or any other existing conditions. Whatever is may not be right or seem right, in the business world, but if enough Americans feel that they are doing well in a financial sense, and have more to fear than to hope from radical changes of any kind there will tinique and the West India islands came | surely be an immense and probably dommany refugees during the negro insurrec- inant force opposed to sweeping experitions. Some were of almost royal blood, ments in politics or anywhere else. It is easy to deal with a people generally afraid of spoiling pretty comfortable conditions in trade and industry.

If the trust magnates have learned that fact so thoroughly that they will exert their immense power to keep the largest possible number of American voters in the enjoyment of good times then the influences which make for periodic depressions and panics will be resisted by barriers stronger than they have ever encountered in the United States.

IS THERE A BEEF TRUST?

Other Things Are High Which Are Not in Trusts.

It is true beef is and has been high. But to say that any man or combination of men is responsible for it is absolutely untrue and silly. If any person or cause is to charged with it, it properly belongs at the their own public schools. A girl of excel- who, in the year 1901, sent over this Westreaching as any within the recollection of man. Almost the entire country west of the Mississippi was covered by it, and as a recorn and other grains mounting skyward, every day became a serious proposition.

To illustrate, I will give the case of a friend, an old experienced cattle handler and feeder. In May, 1901, he bought 2,000 steers and placed them on feed in central Kansas, expecting to crowd them for the fall market. In July and August the drought came and the corn crop in the great corn-raising States went glimmering. He had gone too far in his feeding to stop and turn the steers out to grass-even had there been any grass to turn them-so he decided to keep on feeding and come out even by the rise in fat cattle, which everybody predicted. Feed went up every week Corn reached 85 cents per bushel; hay, cotton-seed hulls and other forage went up proportionately, but he kept pluckily at it In January and February he marketed the steers, getting for them all the way from 6 to 7 cents per pound, which was a most tremendously high price. His steers averaged over 1,200 pounds, gross weight, and yet, when he had sold the last one and balanced his books, he had lost an average of \$9.65 per head on the whole 2,000 steers, or about

\$20,000 on the deal. Why not a "potato trust," for the humble tuber is about four times as expensive as ever before? Yet any well-posted man knows that last year's potato crop was almost a total failure in the United States. Hence, high prices. As a matter of fact, I am satisfied that the great packers and beef sellers of the United States made much more money in March, 1901, when the average price of beef in the great markets was \$5.56 per 100 pounds, than they did in March, 1902, when the average price was \$6.66 per

Silly and Childish.

New York Times No man in his senses believes that to accuse a senator in debate of making an necessarily offensive. How can anybody retain any respect for the judgment of a pub- | both the Senate and House, and there is ing and intolerable that he had to resent it by a violent assault? It is even sillier and more childish than it is rufflanly. Evidently debate could not go on at all if such expressions as that which Senator Beveridge employed were to be taken as personal insults. The man who had so little judgment as to resent them, and so little self-restraint as to resent them by a ruffianly assault, is evidently not fit, either by temper or by intelligence, to be a United States

Young Orators.

Boston Herald. Says Senator Hoar: "I believe that a

young man who is to be a preacher ought to be in the pulpit by the time he is twentyfour years old; and that a young man who have been telling him things contrary to is to be a lawyer should have an office of his own at the same age; and that a young man who means to be a public speaker and the same age."

Frost for Bailey.

New York Mail and Express. Mr. Bailey's promising growth as Southern statesman is nipped in the bud by this bullying performance. He has put himself in the hoodlum class with Tillman, and postponed the day when his party will feel like venturing the nomination of a Southern man for President or Vice President. He has not hurt Senator Beveridge at all, but he has grievously hurt himself and the people he represents.

Bryan and the Party. Washington Post.

It is the business of a political faker to impose upon the party with which he chooses to be identified. It is the business of a political party to keep its affairs out of the clutches of the fakers. Mr. Bryan has been attending to business and the Democratic party has not. Is there to be a change?

Out of the Running. Philadelphia Record.

a candidate for President in 1904. But it

is evident from the occurrence in Washing-

It was only lately that Senator Bailey, of Texas, was suggested by his friends as

sider himself a serious candidate No Explanation. The alleged discovery of trust funds in the Democratic congressional campaign

PROGRESSIVE BLUNDERING.

Methods of United Mine Workers in Their Propaganda.

The case of the United Mine Workers of

America, as it is understood by President

John Mitchell, has been given to the public. According to the author, it has been withheld until the close of the sixth week of the strike, lest any word uttered or any impede or embarrass easy reconciliation withheld altogether. For certainly it will carry no conviction to the mind of an operator. It says that for twenty-five years | really are like, the mine workers have groaned and chafed under the most intolerable and inhumane conditions imaginable. These conditions it describes. It contends that the operators can afford to amellorate them, supporting the contentions with statistics. It resents the employment of "a perfect army of coal and iron police, who proudly display their revolvers and rifles and flaunt their authority in an effort to overawe peaceful strikers or to provoke them to acts of violence." Finally comes the declaration that, should the operators win, another organization will spring from the ruins of the United Mine Workers of America and the contest between labor and capital will continue. This is a fair synopsis of the statement. For the information of those who desire to know more about it, a summary of it is

printed elsewhere. President Mitchell takes into account only his own side. As a matter of fact, he scarcely enters into controversy. His statement cannot be called a reply. The mine workers demanded a scale that would apply to all anthracite regions. In this demand an increase of pay was included. They also sought to establish a uniform day's work, supplementing this by insisting that the union should be more generally recognized. These demands provoked an unequivocal response. They were peremptorily rejected. They were turned down as not even being debatable. The operators said in substance that no uniform scale could possibly apply to all the regions, varying conditions making each mine a problem by !tself; that as unions do not discriminate, as they do not differentiate one locality from another, recognition was impracticable. This may be called the foundation stone of the operator's case. To this it might reasonably have been expected that Mr. Mitchell would devote his attention. He has virtually nothing to say on the subject. He practically ignores the Hamlet of the operators' play. His letter is an adidtion to the list of labor curiosities. It is infinitely more remarkable for what it does not say than for anything it | operated upon, when there didn't use to be sets forth, laboriously or otherwise. In any of them?" "My young friend," the docshort, it is an evasion, pure and simple. Obviously Mr. Mitchell discerns the hand-

writing on the wall. Obviously he realizes that the impossible having been demanded, compliance is out of the question. His objection to the employment of coal and iron citis. When your grandfather was a boy police might well have been omitted. The police contemplate no aggressions. are employed to keep destroyers at a respectful distance. Assuredly that employment can do harm to nobody. On the other hand, it will surely have a tendency to hold in check, to preserve, to protect. Possibly there would be no more disturbance in any event, but then history would fail to repeat itself. The properties protected are of great value, and much has happened in the past to warrant the precautionary measures taken. As the leader of a great organization Mr. Mitchell should be the last | Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph. man in America to take exceptions to such measures. He is unfortunate in his cause. To say that his statement makes the best offered to continue existing conditions for another year. It has now become apparent that the rejection of that offer was a fatal blunder. From one mistake it is proposed to pass to another. It is proposed to ask that contracts be broken all along the coalmining line. Compliance will be something worse than a mistake-the disgrace and dishonor of it will be absolute. It is bad enough to see the cause of labor associated with anarchism in Paterson. If anything can be worse than that it will be to see the miners go into the contract-breaking business by wholesale. The mud in the ditch of repudiation is thick and adhesive.

NO COMFORT ANYWHERE.

Mr. Bailey's Course Is Not Even Approved in the South.

New Orleans Times-Democrat. Whether or not Mr. Bailey was justified in resenting Mr. Beveridge's remarks is a question of opinion about which men will differ; and whether or not the senator from necktie off" is a question of taste-about and he has not been a fountain or a factor which men will also differ; but there can of Bourbonism since. be no difference of opinion that the affair should not have taken place in the Senate chamber. There is ample room in Washington and outside the Capitol in which gentlemen who believe they have been insulted may demand and get "satisfaction."

When two cadets at the United States Military Academy quarrel they retire | nified manner, went to the relatives and to a private room and fight it out-far from | said: the gaze of spectators. At the end of the encounter the worsted man usually goes to | magnificent process for embalming that will the academy hospital and stays in the hos- | keep him a perfect corpse for years." pital until his condition renders him "presentable." There is really no sound reason why this rule should not be adopted at Washington. A bill might wisely be introduced at the next session of Congress, providing that a building be erected at a point conveniently near the Capitol and in which ugnacious congressmen might "settle their ferences" in a becoming manner. Such every reason to believe that it would be promptly approved by the great apostle of "the strenuous life." Screened from view in a small room, senators and representatives might easily give and get all the "satisfaction" they could desire, and in addition to this they would be spared the humiliation of being seen by their colleagues and of having their individual prowess the subject

of newspaper criticism. The Isthmian Canal Question.

Review of Reviews. The people of the United States are

strongly committed to the policy of an interoceanic canal owned and controlled by seated in the United States Senate he the United States government. For many reasons of an historical and more or less sentimental nature they would have preferred the Nicaragua route. They have been abundantly justified in viewing the French project of selling out to the United expects to rise in public life should have States with suspicion and distrust. If, some opportunity to get practice in ad- therefore, the Panama route should win would have exactly the same effect as the | dressing audiences by the time he reaches | in the end it must be on its sheer merits and in spite of the plea that our government should not have involved itself in any negotiations with a private European company, but should have dealt solely and directly with the government of Colombia, securing an outright acquisition of the isthmian route, including full sovereignty over the whole or a part of the Colombian State of Panama. On its face the French charter had already been forfeited, and the circumstances of its alleged extension were said to be irregular. If, however, the physical conditions render the Panama route decidedly preferable the tangle regarding rights, claims and franchises can, of course, be straightened out. There is no reason to think that any man with a particle of influence in either house of Congress, or in our executive government, is placing himself in a suspicious attitude by favoring the Panama route, any more than there is reason to suppose that the geologists have been bribed to invent stories about the Nicaragua volcanoes. President Roosevelt will not buy out the French company in case of the adoption of the Spooner substitute until all doubts and difficulties of a legal and diplomatic nature have been completely cleared away. Although the House voted for the Nicaragua route, its vote was intended not so much to settle the route question finally as to show its disposition to have an interoceanic canal built by the government without further

The Color Line. James Le Roy, in July Atlantic.

That the color line would be drawn by some Americans who had to do with affairs in the Philippines could readily have been predicted. The extent to which it has been held in veneration is, however, far from complimentary either to the intelligence and general information or to the breadth and charity of Americans. This ter who or what the wearer, is doubtless a bad case of rheumatism.

minor reason for English cynicism at our talk of Philippine self-government. But we need not go to India, nor learn that there are dark-skinned branches of the Caucasian family, to appreciate how small is the significance of color alone in connection with mankind. Without in the least justifying the prejudice against the negroes in the United States, what possible excuse does that afford for proceeding on the 'nigger' theory among a people largely Malayan? The typical Filipino is every whit as distinct from the negro as he is from the European. Yet it is the usual thing among Americans who have been in the Philippines, and imbibed a contempt position taken by the mine workers should or dislike for the people, to betray in their conversation the fact that their theories of the situation are based upon popular with the coal operators. Assuming that to | notions at home as to negro shortcomings be the reason, it might as well have been and incapacity. They prejudge the people before they have even seen them, and they come away without ever having made a single honest effort to find out what they

THE OLD DEBT PAID.

Pledge Made by Governor Morton Sustained After Many Years.

Indiana Baptist Outlook Indiana is to be congratulated on her good fortune in the national legislative body in recent months. During the civil war there was great stress put upon the state and national government in meeting all the exigencies. It was difficult to secure arms and equipments for the soldiers as fast as they enlisted. When the national government could not secure all that was needed the state governments sometimes endeavored to assist in the good work, and no State, at least no representative of any State, was more liberal and energetic in the effort to secure the desired objects than was the Governor of Indiana; indeed he went so far as to supply many things needed on his personal responsibility. He had no assurance of ever being reimbursed except the personal pledge of President Lincoln and the honor of the United States government, but Governor Morton had great faith in the American people and in the citizens of Indiana. After these long years and when the one man who was largely responsible for the immense expenditure of money for the United States has been dead many years the sum of \$635,-000 is paid back to our State by the national government. It comes at a time when the State is quite prosperous and

By Other Name.

when it is reducing its debt, and helps the

officials to make a good showing in more

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

rapidly reducing the state debt.

"Why is it," asked a man of a physician, "that so many people are suffering these days from appendicitis, and have to be tor answered, "this disease has been in the world ever since Adam was-perhaps that story of his losing a rib may have arisen because he was operated on for appendihis neighbors had it all around him, and so they did when you were a boy. But they called it inflammation of the bowels, stomachache, acute indigestion, liver trouble, or something of that sort. The patient got well or he died, but no one ever opened him when living to see what the matter was. Perhaps it is as well that they did not, for much of the surgery of those days was more dangerous than any disease."

Bryan and Harmony.

The Democratic party will not be rehabilitated according to the plan laid down by of it is not saying much. The operators | Grover Cleveland with the advice and consent of William Jennings Bryan. The "peerless leader" has been thinking it over for several days and has decided that Mr. Cleveland's plan won't do. In fact, any-thing with Mr. Cleveland in it is promptly ruled out by Mr. Bryan. Both of these gentlemen have twice been candidates on the Democratic ticket for President of the United States, but with this wide difference -Cleveland has been elected twice and Bryan has been defeated twice. And Bryan appears to think that his remarkable record defeat makes him the dictator, guide, philosopher and friend of the Democratic

party. He is an amusing chap. Rising Sun of Democracy.

Governor Montague, of Virginia, made a very favorable impression on the Northern Democrats at the Tilden Club gathering. He is handsome, cultivated, eloquent, prudent, progressive and straightforward. He will be in office for four years as Governor, and he meets well the requirements of a Southern man for national honors, inasmuch as, being only forty, he is too young ever to have fired a shot at the Union. He was in pinafores when Lee surrendered,

Reminded of a Story.

Petoskey Lyre. Grover Cleveland's speech before the Tilden Club reminds us of a certain physician who was called to administer to a sick man In this respect Mr. Bailey is, of course, to | He took charge of the case and received big pay, but the man grew no better fast, and They manage these things better at West | finally died. After he had passed to the other shore the physician, in his most dig-

"I failed to save his life, but I have a

The Canal and the Debt.

St. Paul Pioneer Press. The total interest-bearing debt of the United States on June 1, 1902, was \$931,070,-340. After adding noninterest-bearing obligations and other technical liabilities and deducting cash in the treasury, the total debt is \$982,468,572. If the Panama bill goes through, \$130,000,000 2 per cent, bonds will be added to the interest-bearing debt making the total of that debt \$1.132,468,572 of which \$575,940,750 will be 2 per cent. gold

New York Commercial Advertiser. The language was not offensive and there was no justification whatever for the assault, all that Mr. Beveridge said that was objected to being that one of Mr. Bailey's assertions was an "unwarranted attack." If that is an insult to a Texan who is should be seated permanently in a wire

Place for Bailey.

In Mr. Quay's State.

Washington Post.

With Mr. Quay managing the campaign of the Pennsylvania Republicans, there is sure to be a strenuous happening to any wicked Democrat who attempts to do any cheating at the election. Mr. Quay not only has the moral support of a most explicit plank of his party platform, but he is also the possessor of a mailed hand.

Kansas City Journal. It will be recalled that the Kansas har-

Different Then.

vest fields never had to issue a second appeal for harvest hands when the Hon. Grover Cleveland was in the White House. The market was glutted with unemployed

Suspected of Intention. Washington Post.

We are disposed to suspect that the Hon.

Tom Taggart was a trifle deliberate in his

work of acquiring the nonapproval of the Commoner. The Hon. Tom Taggart is by no means a political novice.

Same Old Ideas. Kansas City Journal Bryan refers to Cleveland as a "former Democrat." If Grover was ever a Democrat he is one still, for he sticks to the

advocated. Inconsistent

same old principles and fallacies he always

Baltimore American. Elijah Dowie has declared against Santa Claus. It is hard to reconcile this decree

Premise and Prospect.

Detroit Free Press If Mr. James Whitcomb Riley is "knee

with his recent pronunciamento in favor of